

The Times-DiPATCH

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office, 1116 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 Telephone Office, 1116 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 Postage Paid, 1116 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 Daily without Sunday, 4.00
 Sunday edition only, 2.00
 Weekly (Wednesday), 1.00

By Times-DiPATCH Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—
 One Week, 14 cents
 Daily without Sunday, 10 cents
 Sunday only, 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1939.

RICHMOND'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

For nearly fifteen years the music-lovers of this city have been waiting and working for an auditorium large enough to make great concerts possible at popular prices. Those long-deferred hopes are at last about to be realized, and this year the Wednesday Club, with the largest chorus in its history, assisted by the Walter Damrosch Orchestra, will hold its first concert in the City Auditorium.

When the question of turning the old Third Market into an auditorium was first broached, the difficulties in the way seemed insuperable, and even after the concrete floors had been put in the acoustics were so bad that all hope of using it for the Wednesday Club concert hall last spring had to be abandoned. The City Council, however, very wisely adopted the entirely successful expedient of putting in a ceiling and thereby removed all acoustic difficulties. In addition, the City Council has put in 1,000 orchestra chairs. The present auditorium, therefore, is in point of comfort, seating capacity and general adaptability for the purpose for which it is intended, fully up to the expectations and hopes that have so long inspired the music-lovers of Richmond in their effort to popularize the work of the great masters. As a result of these improvements, the Wednesday Club is, for the first time in its life, able to offer its tickets at a price that will place them within the reach of every one. As a mere asset for the city alone such a possibility is of the greatest value and significance. The Damrosch Orchestra, with its soloists, the magnificent chorus of the Wednesday Club, the melodious songs from a thousand children's throats, are all to be enjoyed at a price a little more than the cost of a moving picture show.

This much the auditorium has accomplished already, and this is but a promise of what may be accomplished in a greater measure in the future.

TAX REFORM: THE ABOLITION OF DOUBLE TAXATION.

While steadily urging the reform of the present system of assessing taxes as the first essential in regenerating the present decrepit tax code of Virginia, this newspaper has insisted that there are other and hardly less obnoxious features of the law which demand immediate modification. Among these is the principle of double taxation on certain classes of property, a principle which conflicts with every fundamental doctrine of correct taxation. The mortgage tax is, in our judgment, the worst example of double taxation now on the statute books. This tax should at the earliest possible moment be as modified as to regard the mortgage as an interest in the property, and hence taxable only as a part of the property.

While this change will remove the double tax on mortgages, justice between all mortgagors will not be achieved until one other defect in the present law has been repaired. As the law now stands, all stocks, bonds, capital invested, etc., have to be listed in Schedule C of the tax return. On this schedule, however, where stocks, bonds and other evidences of debt are listed, the taxpayer is allowed to deduct "from the aggregate amount thereof all such bonds, demands, or claims not otherwise deducted owing to others as such principal debtor, and not as guarantor, indorser, or surety" (Acts 1902-24, chap. 148, sec. 8).

On its face, this is a most reasonable provision, allowing, as it does, the man who owes money to deduct that sum from the amounts owed by him and taxed against him. But this provision allows of great injustice to certain mortgagors. If one man happens to own bonds to the amount of, say, \$10,000, and has a house mortgaged to the amount of \$7,000, under the law he can deduct the latter sum from his taxable bonds, etc., under Schedule C. On the other hand, the man who owns no taxable securities, and yet has his property mortgaged, must pay on the full assessed value of the property without any offset or discount.

The remedy for this defect in the law is manifest. The section allowing offsets should be so modified as to provide that the credits should not include the principal of any mortgage or deed of trust owed by the taxpayer. In this manner, and by applying the principle that the mortgage is an interest in the property, we believe that the Virginia law regarding mortgages may be placed on a just and equitable footing.

A MEMORY OF THE EXPOSITION.

There must have been many who when they attended the Jamestown Exposition felt that a suitable memorial volume which would contain all pictures and printed words recording the achievements of that undertaking was much to be desired. To all such the Blue Book of the Jamestown Exposition, which has just been published, will come as a welcome surprise. This volume is a magnificent example of the printer's work. It is bound in heavy morocco leather and is embellished with the greater and lesser

seals of the exposition. It also contains 550 pages and more than 1,400 illustrations, which portray every detail of the exposition from its beginning to its close. Some idea of the scope of the book may be gathered from the titles of its chapters, which are:

1. The Inception; 2. The Incorporation; 3. The Organization; 4. Promotion; 5. The Board of Governors; 6. Construction; 7. Completion; 8. Diary of the Exposition; 9. State Participation; 10. Special Participation; 11. Government Participation; 12. Jury of Awards; 13. History, Education and Social Economy; 14. Manufactures and Liberal Arts; 15. Machinery and Transportation; 16. Marine Appliances, Power, Fuel and Alcohol; 17. Department of Agriculture; 18. Mines and Metallurgy; 19. Negro Participation; 20. Concessions; Appendix: Reports of Officers, Directors and Chiefs; Index.

In addition to this, there is a diary of the exposition which records the events of every day and gives an extensive report of many of the speakers. In this diary the ceremonies of Richmond Day are chronicled with special care. The value of such a book will be found in the fact that it is a permanent and beautiful record of the spirit and object of the exposition, and unlike many similar publications it is free from the smirch of paid write-ups. The Times-DiPATCH can cordially commend this volume. It is a credit to the State of Virginia, and it also serves to perpetuate those activities of the exposition which otherwise would have to be sought through the files of contemporary magazines and newspapers or be lost in oblivion.

WHY DODGE THE QUESTIONS?

As a controversialist, the Petersburg Index-Appel is something of a disappointment, owing to its fancy for picking a phrase or so from a general dissertation and soliloquizing upon that as though it could positively deny nothing else on the horizon. We recently had occasion to state our contemporary's hypothesis of campaign ethics, as we had grasped it, something like this: That it was proper for a candidate to enter a campaign with a mentally reserved purpose of such a nature that he would have to discard it at once if anybody asked whether or not he had it. In case this summary was unfair or inaccurate, we courted public correction and rebuke. The succeeding issue of the Index-Appel contains half a column, seemingly intended to be a contribution to our joint discussion, and containing rebuke enough, heaven knows; but of our statement of its position in the sole matter at issue we can find no word in exception. If our contemporary is really willing to let that stand as its deliberate view of the duty of a candidate toward the electorate, there is obviously nothing more to say. Its opinion on a matter of principle and our own differ so widely that all discussion is a waste of time.

But we prefer not to let the matter go by default. To stimulate thought and facilitate reply, we had reduced the principle here involved to a couple of simple questions, to which we have already specifically invited the Index-Appel's attention. Our contemporary has so far evinced no interest in these questions, though it has found space enough to belabor us lustily for certain exhibitions of "narrow-gauge spite" and "attempts to belittle" it, of which, it seems, we have been guilty. Oversights, of course, afflict the best of us; and that there may be no possibility of mistake, we shall venture to repeat these questions here, renewing our previous suggestion that they are not unworthy of attention:

If it was right for candidates to enter the campaign with the purpose of defeating any State-wide legislation by the plea that they were "elected on a local option issue," why should they not inform the voters of this purpose beforehand?

If it was wrong for them to enter the campaign with such a purpose, why should honest persons conspire to help them carry through this wrong?

Unless the Index-Appel can answer these questions fully, honestly and convincingly, we assure it that any further observations that it might be tempted to make would be merely a useless spoiling of good white paper. Vague yet fierce philippics are, perhaps, not to be despised where they serve to relieve the feelings, but intelligent people will rarely accept them as a substitute for logic.

II. Mr. Peter wants \$50,000 a year to retire from the Kingdom of Serbia, which sounds to us a good deal like blackmail.

A little Venezuelan is a dangerous thing.

While the season is undoubtedly coming on apace, it will be some days yet before the pop-bottles begin to fly at the ball park.

The Aldrich Elevator Works announce that they will immediately open for business.

Scratch a taxed lumber man and you rarely find presidential timber.

The Chicago Tribune says that the one sure way of living long is to get an appointment as a United States Supreme Court judge. What's the matter with arranging with your Congressmen for a nice little pension?

The President's silence is undoubtedly golden. All that the clerks and other consumers want to know is which side is going to get the gold.

Well, the House spoke to the tariff bill as it passed by, anyway.

The narrow escape from a tea and coffee tax might persuade some of the landladies to strengthen up the quality, but it probably won't.

It's all right for April to be lively and whimsical, but we think she shows bad taste in attempting to flirt with the radiator.

The reduction of the tariff on silk galluses will bring joy to a lot of homes where trousers are supported by a bit of well-knotted twine.

TARIFF REVISION TOLD IN RHYME

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

TARIFF INTRIGUES.
 A tariff is a simple thing;
 It seems surpassing queer
 That men so many words should bring
 To such a trifling thing as here.
 In traffic I'm engaged, you see,
 And doing very well,
 Let broadest duties yet impose,
 Save those I have to sell.

Or take it round the other way
 And view both sides with care,
 That none may have a chance to say
 That I have been unfair.
 If broadest duties yet impose,
 Just be discreet and try
 To tax all articles save those
 That I'm compelled to buy.
 —Washington Evening Star.

A PROTESTING STANDPATE.
 They've left the tax on Juleps
 Without consulting me,
 Or Juleps, the only one of the
 Yet they call this country free!
 Necessary are burdened
 The country's got to ruin
 We're victims of oppression,
 And we're mad enough to fight!

They've left the tax on Juleps,
 And mint so good and green
 Down there with every patch full tilt
 And the taxes in between!
 The Association's nettled,
 And Prezer's fighting mad—
 The country's got to ruin
 And our hearts are mighty sad!

They've left the tax on Juleps,
 And mint so good and green
 Down there with every patch full tilt
 And the taxes in between!
 The Association's nettled,
 And Prezer's fighting mad—
 The country's got to ruin
 And our hearts are mighty sad!

SELF-GOVERNMENT.
 We'll have the tariff fixed some day,
 And in a decent, proper way,
 That we can all be satisfied,
 Without a boast that shall be vain,
 We'll have the tariff fixed some day,
 If Aldrich kindly says we may.

We'll have the tariff fixed some day,
 And in a decent, proper way,
 That we can all be satisfied,
 Without a boast that shall be vain,
 We'll have the tariff fixed some day,
 If Aldrich kindly says we may.

THE TINKERS' CHORUS.
 We are the nation's tinkers, and cheerfully
 A-tinkering the tariff all the day;
 It's a thankless task we're doing, but we
 Never, never shrink.
 For everybody kindly shows the way:
 We start a little patching and we hear
 A cry of "Ouch."
 Please, "Tinkers" move along a bit!"
 And for every ten we tinkle there'll be
 Ten that have a grouse.
 For tariff fixing's tough—aber niti!

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

There's a tink, tink, tink,
 As the men make their way;
 It's hard to please us all, we understand;
 So it's tink, tink, tink,
 But the patches all around,
 Is the chorus of the tinkler band.

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

ANCIENT SCANDAL REVEALED.
 Sir Charles Whitewronge—the
 name should be pronounced "Wit-
 long"—who has just been elected
 Lord of the Admiralty, is the
 Scipio, in succession to Thomas
 Brook, R. A., many people on both sides
 of the Atlantic will find difficulty in
 recognizing Charles Lawes, who not
 only won considerable fame as a
 sculptor in England and France, but
 also as the foremost athlete of his
 day, first at Eton and afterwards at
 Cambridge, where he rowed stroke in
 two successive years in the inter-
 university race. At the recent Franco-
 British Exhibition in London Sir
 Charles's superb marble group, "The
 Death of Dircé," was the feature of
 the Fine Arts Palace, and by reason of
 the complexity of the design, and
 the handling and the spirit of the
 execution was described as one of
 the most notable triumphs of British plas-
 tic art.

Although Sir Charles is a very rich
 man, both through the money which
 he has inherited from his father and
 through his marriage, he has graduated
 from the bankruptcy court. But
 this was not because he could not pay,
 but because Lord Whitewronge, not sur-
 viving the damages awarded to the
 Richard Bell, who was not long after
 sentenced to a term of years in
 servitude for forgery and fraud, thus
 justifying that opinion for the expres-
 sion of which Charles Lawes had been
 mulct in damages. Lawes, who was
 at the time more or less dependent
 on his very wealthy father, knew that
 he was right about Bell, and so he
 went to law, and the damages were
 paid into voluntary bankruptcy.

The Lawes-Bell case was the cause
 of the 1884 case, in which the
 three Bell trials, two civil and one
 criminal. The first one was brought
 in 1884, and the second in connection
 with the Bell trials, which appeared in the
 London society paper, Vanity Fair, intimating
 that Richard Bell, who had recently
 been sentenced to a term of years in
 servitude for forgery and fraud, had
 had set up as a sculptor on his
 own account, was not in reality the
 author of the statue of Dircé, but
 the work of a sculptor named Oscar
 Wilde, who was at the time a member
 of the staff of the Admiralty, and
 had been appointed to the position of
 sculptor in the Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all
 the time the so-called admiralty
 being engaged in the case. The
 case was composed of London jury
 tradesmen, without the slightest knowl-
 edge of art, and when the verdict
 was given, it was a verdict which was
 declared by Lord Leighton, then presi-
 dent of the Royal Academy, that the
 statue of Dircé was the work of a
 sculptor named Oscar Wilde, who was
 at the time a member of the staff of
 the Admiralty, and had been appointed
 to the position of sculptor in the
 Admiralty.

STATE PRESS

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

TALE OF TWO CITIES.
 Lack of opportunity to do so is our
 only excuse for not hitting our
 ostensible Norfolk contemporaries on
 the why and wherefore of Norfolk's 120-
 a-pate banquet to H. H. Rogers, and Roanoke
 city's 120-a-pate feast of reason and flow
 of soul for the same "new Virginian." For
 evidently Norfolk has overlooked the fact
 that the distinguished guest was just
 as happy in Roanoke as he was in Nor-
 folk. And so the happy interchange
 of compliments and civilities between the
 most pleasant feeling between the two
 greatest cities of the Old Dominion. (This
 is not to reach Richmond's ears.)—Roanoke
 Evening World.

Professions and Practices.
 And Plato in case of victory renowned,
 As we are surely given that Heaven
 wills,
 Find yet a throne sublime on the
 eternal hills.

The Question of Asylum.
 The Virginian-Pilot correspondent says
 that both Rev. Dr. McCallister and Rev.
 Mr. McCallister urged the payment
 of poll taxes by everybody, declaring that
 the ballot-box is the only solution of the
 present campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge
 everybody here to act, and not now. Pay
 your poll taxes, and urge others to do so."
 Not a political question, yet a question
 to be settled in an election of the people.
 Not a political question, yet it has been
 more generally discussed in the present
 campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge
 everybody here to act, and not now. Pay
 your poll taxes, and urge others to do so."
 Not a political question, yet a question
 to be settled in an election of the people.
 Not a political question, yet it has been
 more generally discussed in the present
 campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge
 everybody here to act, and not now. Pay
 your poll taxes, and urge others to do so."
 Not a political question, yet a question
 to be settled in an election of the people.
 Not a political question, yet it has been
 more generally discussed in the present
 campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge
 everybody here to act, and not now. Pay
 your poll taxes, and urge others to do so."
 Not a political question, yet a question
 to be settled in an election of the people.
 Not a political question, yet it has been
 more generally discussed in the present
 campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge
 everybody here to act, and not now. Pay
 your poll taxes, and urge others to do so."
 Not a political question, yet a question
 to be settled in an election of the people.
 Not a political question, yet it has been
 more generally discussed in the present
 campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge
 everybody here to act, and not now. Pay
 your poll taxes, and urge others to do so."
 Not a political question, yet a question
 to be settled in an election of the people.
 Not a political question, yet it has been
 more generally discussed in the present
 campaign for Governor than
 all other questions.

Not a political question, yet Mr. McCallister
 called Rev. Mr. McCallister, "It is a ques-
 tion of the ballot-box, and I want to urge